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May 1958

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COURTRY, ...

SUBJECT

USSR

Composition of the Soviet Combined Arms Army

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- 1. The Soviet Combined Arms Army may consist of from three to five motorized rifle divisions, one to three tank divisions, the army artillery, and the usual service units, such as various engineer postant units, a bettalion of chemical warfard service, reconnects and battalions, and special radar reconnects sence companies. Variations may be encountered because of particular local circumstances. This organization was adopted in 1950, when the corps was disparded.
- 2. The army artillary is organic to the combined arms army and is a part of the army's table of organization. This artillary is distinct from attached or rainforcing artillary and from the dislatonal artillary which is already included in the tables of organization of the suburbed rifle and task divisions.
- 3. The army artillery of the combined arms army is composed of an artillery division, a rocket brigade or division, an antisireraft division, and a tank destroyer brigade
- b. The artillery division is composed of the following:
 - a., 122-ma gum brigade, consisting of three battalions of 18 gums (pushks) each.
 - 152-mm gm howitzer brigade, consisting of three battalions of 18 gums each. The 152-mm gum howitzer is a new type with a range of up to 17 km.
 - 'c. 130-mm gum brigade, consisting of three battalions of 18 guns (pushka) cach.

The rocket brigade or division consists of the following:

a. Two or three battalians of EM-24 rocket launchers with 18 launchers per battalion. The rockets are fired in salvo. The veloon resembles a katyusha and can fire conventional rockets and rockets equipped with atomic warhouls.

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- b. One or possibly two battalions of BMD-20 consisting of 18 rocket launchers.
 The TMD-20 has four missiles which are mounted two above and two below in net- or backet-like launchers. The voight of the projectile is 120 kg and the range is up to 30 km.
- c. One battalice of unguided rocket missiles (NRS) consisting of 12 launchars. The NRS wespon can fire conventional missiles or missiles with static warheads.
- 6. The entistreraft division, which was described as being very week, 25X1 consists of three batteliens of 100-ms AA guns and one or two batteliens of "old style" 57-ms automatic AA guns.
- 7. The tank destroyer brigade consists of three bettalians of 85-mm actitum guns and one or two battalians of 100-mm antitank guns.
- 8. The army may be reinforced with the following units:
 - a. An artillery division of the type organic to a combined arms army which would be from the Supreme High Command.
 - b. Two or three auticircraft artillery divisions.
 - c. One rocket brigade.
 - d. One to two antitank brigades.
 - e. One of two bettalions of atomic artillary. These bettalions may be either a battalion containing three two-gum battaries of 310-mm atomic cannon with a twinty-payen to thirty kilomoter range, or a battalion containing three three-gum battaries of 400-mm mortars with a range of seventeen kilometers. Those battalions will be the only atomic artillary reinforcing units in an army. There is no organization organic to the every which employs atomic vespons.
 - f. Four to five squedrons of bembers may be attached.
 - g. Four to five squadrons of fighter-bombers may be attached.
 - h. One engineer brigade (inchenerae-capernaya brigada).
 - 1. Various engineer postoon units.

The extent of reinforcement of an army making the main effort varies according the situation, e.g., the mission of the army and the disposition of energy cases. The reinforcements to be allocated to an army ore determined by the a Front does not have units organic to it for

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Currend:

the allocation of atomic weapons to an arry
may be determined by the Front. The bettalians which have atomic weapons are
under Front control.

atomic eviation is under the control
of the Supreme High Command, but that even atomic aviation may be allocated to
Fronts, i.e., a certain number of atomic strikes may be allocated to a Front.

- 10. In a Combined Arms Army offensive operation the immediate task of an ermy which to mixing the main effort is the seizure and control of the operational Coloness of the energy, the depth of which extends up to seventy kilosecters. The time required for this is two days.
- 11. The army making the male effort executes the naneuver as a penetration, and divelopments or encirclements of an objective such as a city are carried out by the second echelon of the army and the army reserves. The latter two elements are consisted early and, employing atomic strikes, they by-pass centers of resistance and advance as rapidly as possible to disorganize the enemy rear. The reduction of conters of resistance is carried out as secondary missions by the reserves.
- 12. The first energy defensive belt, or main defensive position, may consist of two or three successive defensive positions which are not necessarily continuous. Conventional artillery properation is used against the forward defensive position. The initial blows are directed against the regimental reserves of front-line regiments, and the next blows are directed at the energy's divisional reserve regiment. Atomic strikes by artillery and mortars are directed against the second defensive position, â.e., the corps reserve, and the third defensive position. If two Seviet motorized rifle divisions are employed atreast in the zero of penetration, with a tank division farther back, in the assembly area, ready to exploit the penetration, the forward, motorized rifle divisions will be in close contact with the energy forward positions. Atomic strikes by artillery and mortars are made only against the second and third defensive positions, to evoid risk to the friendly forward elements. Other atomic strikes are directed against the energy's operational reserves.
- 13. Soviet doctrine calls for from twenty-five to forty atomic strikes to be allocated to an army which is making the main effort. Some of thestrikes will be made by artillery and morters, but the greater number will be of a greater size, delivered by other means. In connection with the atomic strike against the corps reserve, the MRS unit and the MRD-20 are employed.

The follow-up mission is the seizure of the main ermy operational objective in the erea within the offensive sense of the army. This means the brunkthrough of the entire enemy army defensive system and a penetration into the charmy army rear, including the defeat of army group reserves and the seizure of the basic army objective. The width of the breakthrough is between seventeen and twonty-live hilosefure, which is the width of the army front. Usually this is executed three divisions abreast. It is also possible to effect a breakthrough using divisions abreast. This is done in order to count the tank division later.

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This breakthrough extends to a depth of 200 kilometers or more. The follow-up mission is accomplished in three to five days.

15. The exercise of central of troops has been changed. In the past there was a command post where the army commander, the chief of staff, and all of the basic staff officers were located and there was also a command observation post which was forward position. At present there is still an army headquarture in which the commander and the bulk of the staff and other officers are located, and another headquarters which is now called the reserve command group and which is headed by the deputy army commander, who also has a partion of the staff sections. Both of these groups are located about the same distance back from the front line, approximately twenty to twenty-five kilometers, and they are separated one from the other by a distance of at least five kilometers, so that a single atomic strike cannot paralyse both groups. The advance observation post is no longer established.

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